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PRICE \$2 $\frac{1}{2}$ PER MONTH

INTIMATIONS.

GARRISON SATURDAY ENTERTAINMENT.

RECREATION ROOM, NORTH BARRACKS.

A CONCERT will be given THIS EVENING by LOCAL AMATEURS, for the BENEFIT of the above.

PROGRAMME.

OVERture for 4 hands—Le	MOZART.
March—The	
Four PART SONGS—1 & 2	PINSUTI.
Song—	SULLIVAN.
Solo—"Tina Wan."	WARNER.
Duet—"To the Woods."	
Solo—"My Pretty Jane"	
FOUR PART SONG—"The Bel-	HATION.
fey Tower."	
FOUR PART SONG—"The Min-	
eral Bell."	
Solo—"Kathleen Couragious"	CROUCH
Solo—"It was a liar."	
Solo—" "	
CHORUS—"Rule Britannia."	

PRICES OF ADMISSION—3s.

Tickets to be had at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH's, also at the door on the Night of Performance.

Doors open at 8.30 P.M., to commence at 9 P.M.

WM. WINDRUM,
Honorary Secretary.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1880.

FOR AMOY.

THE Steamship

"DIAMANTE"

Captain Callen, will be dispatched for the above Port TO-DAY, the 10th inst, at 4 m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1880.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOCHOW.

THE Steamship

"FORKEN"

s'adre Potts TO-MORROW, the 11th instat.
 Daylight.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 — DOUGLAS LAUREN & CO.
 Hongkong, 8th May, 1880. 17

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
 FOR SHANGHAI, VIA AMOY.
 Taking Cargo and Passengers at THROUGH rates
 for CHEFOO, NEWCHANG, TIENTSI, HANKO
 and Ports on the YANGTZE.
THE Company's Steamship
 "ANTENOR,"
 Captain J. T. Bragg, will be despatched TO
 MORROW, the 11th instat., at Daylight.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents,
 Hongkong, 10th May, 1880. 17

NOTICE
 COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
 MARITIMES.
 PAQUEBOTS POSTES FRANCAIS.
THE Company's Steamship

VUEIDA.
Commandant Guérin will be despatched for
YOKOHAMA
TO-MORROW, the 11th instant, at Daylight,
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 10th May, 1880.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
THE COMPANYS Steamship.
— "IRAOUADY."
Commandant Guérin, will be despatched for
SHANGHAI
TO-MORROW, the 11th instant, at 10 A.M.,
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 10th May, 1880.

FOR SAIGON (DIRECT).
THE German Steamer
"CASSANDRA,"
Captain Langer, will be despatched for the above
port, on the 11th instant, at 10 A.M.,
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 10th May, 1880.

KING ONN,
 58, Praya West.
 Hongkong, 10th May, 1880. [603]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND
 CALCUTTA.
 THE Steamship

"SUEZ"
 Captain Eaton, will be despatched as above on
 SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 P.M.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 JARDINE, MATHESON & Co,
 Hongkong, 8th May, 1880. [798]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND
 CALCUTTA.
 THE Steamship

"ABRATON APCAR."
 Captain Mather, will be despatched for the
 above Ports on SATURDAY, the 15th in-
 stant, at 3 P.M.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 DAVID SASSON, SONS & Co.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 8th May, 1880. [799]

TELEPHONE.

THE Steamship

"PING-ON,"

Captain McCaslin, shortly da, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1880. (801

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Making Cargo and Passengers through rates

CHEFOO, NEWCHANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, and PORTS on the YANGTSE.

For the Company's Steamship

"ORRESTE."

Captain J. K. Webster, will be despatched on or about the 14th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1880. (800

NOTICE.

ANY CRAWFORD

NEWSPRINTING & A MONTHLY INDEX
 NEW MUSIC in their Special Order De-
 partment.
 All Orders received up to the 22nd of each
 month will go by the First Mail of the follow-
 ing month.
 Hongkong, 9th May, 1880. [787]

THE EASTERN EXTENSION' AUST-
 RALIASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH
 COMPANY, LIMITED.
 THE LINE to MANILA is NOW OPEN for
 the RECEPTION of TELEGRAMS.
 The Rate from Hongkong to Manila is 45
 Pence PER WORD, plus 10 per Cent.
 Hongkong, 7th May, 1880. [7778]

WANTED - A FOREMAN CARPEN-
 TER for a Graving Dock; one that has
 been in that vocation previously preferred.
 Apply to the Captain of the "Hesperion" on board the
 "Hesperion" at "Dares" -
 Hongkong, 30th April 1880. [677]

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS.

By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS.

DAUGHERS' SUNDEYMER.

And

AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED.

PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON & Co. or

HONGKONG DISPENSARY. (3)

MARRIAGES.

On the 7th inst., at St. John's Cathedral, by the Colonial Chaplain, Rev. Mr. J. H. B. DAVENPORT, to Emma Margaret DAVENPORT, fifth daughter of Mr. William Henry DAVENPORT, of Southampton, Portsmouth.

At St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on the 8th inst., by the Colonial Chaplain, Rev. Mr. J. H. B. DAVENPORT, to Miss MARY ANN DAVENPORT, daughter of Mr. J. H. B. DAVENPORT, of Southampton, Portsmouth.

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both for the Imperial Government service and also to teach English to the Chinese at the ports. Hongkong has for many years been training up servants for the Chinese Government, and has thus rendered a very important service to China, one which ought not to go unrecognised. Whilst so many of the students from the Central School are attracted to China by the prospect of good salaries, we cannot expect the English-speaking native population to increase in ratio with the number of the scholars who are now being taught the language. A great deal has been done, a great deal is being done, and when the Central School is provided with proper accommodation, much more will not doubt be accomplished towards creating the Anglo-Chinese community which is so much talked of, but to the formation of which the ever changing character of the population offers so strong an impediment.

The delivery of the French mail was begun at 4.55 previous to afternoon.

The troopship *Capitaine*, Captain J. F. Stokes, arrived at the anchorage on Friday, the 7th inst., from Hongkong.

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A contract has been entered into between the P. and O. Company's representative and Mr. J. B. Brown, of the P. and O. Company, to have the cargo of the *Capitaine* stored in the warehouse of the P. and O. Company, at a rate of 10s. per ton, per month, and the warehouse to be used for the storage of the cargo.

A contract has been entered into between the P. and O. Company's representative and Mr. J. B. Brown, of the P. and O. Company, to have the cargo of the *Capitaine* stored in the warehouse of the P. and O. Company, at a rate of 10s. per ton, per month, and the warehouse to be used for the storage of the cargo.

A contract has been entered into between the P. and O. Company's representative and Mr. J. B. Brown, of the P. and O. Company, to have the cargo of the *Capitaine* stored in the warehouse of the P. and O. Company, at a rate of 10s. per ton, per month, and the warehouse to be used for the storage of the cargo.

A contract has been entered into between the P. and O. Company's representative and Mr. J. B. Brown, of the P. and O. Company, to have the cargo of the *Capitaine* stored in the warehouse of the P. and O. Company, at a rate of 10s. per ton, per month, and the warehouse to be used for the storage of the cargo.

learned authority, that they might even sell the "flower of her age" also had the right to be a wife. This refusal of a Jewess to marry received the technical application of *idolatry*. With women (in China), it is by no means unusual to positively refuse to marry, and the parents have no power to compel an union under such circumstances. (Parker.)

Among the Christians, the chief magistracy was called *Komun* because he was supposed to lead the people into obedience to one order (*komun*). "It is most honorable (said King Archimedes), and at the same time most severe, for many persons to show themselves obedient to the same order." A very similar idea seems present in the following remarks: "He who is followed by the people till they form a flock is a *komun*. He to whom they turn and go is a *wang*. Thus the title *wang* expresses the idea of the people's turning and resorting to him who holds it." (On the force of the terms *komun* and *wang* quoted by Legge in *Memoirs*, page 37). See Muller's *Doctrine*, II, p. 2-3.

Buddhism has supplanted China with charms, idols, religious terms, &c., but we do not remember seeing it noted that an anti-Buddhist is constantly used by the hostile and lower classes of Cantonese in derision from the same source. One cannot go ten steps by the side of the Canal in Canton, without hearing the word *na-mo*, which is a corruption of the Buddhist term *na-mo*, "Jahes," in Chinese *na-mo*, VIII, 255, speaking of the word *na-mo*, says that it is usually pronounced *na-mo*, and this word appears to be the only instance where a *na-mo* or *na-mo* occurs in pure Cantonese; considering the derivation of the word, the fact is of antiquarian and philological interest. The very same may be said of *na-mo*, the characters which are used to represent the sound being pronounced *na-mo* in Cantonese; so that the colloquial word represents the original sound most correctly. We may remark that words from the Sanskrit having the *na-mo* sound are represented in Cantonese by a *na-mo*. On p. 21 of the same Review we are told that the words *na-mo* (properly *na-mo*) mean to "have a prayer," *na-mo* being the Sanskrit for the two syllables given above. *Na-mo* is a general name for Buddhist prayer. For further notes see Gillet's Glossary.

THE SUPREME COURT.

IN VICE-ADMIRALTY.

THE HON. CHIEF JUSTICE, SIR JOHN SMITH, AND MR. A. P. MCLEOD, SITTING AS VICE-ADMIRALS.

THE "KONG KEE" JUNK AND "FO YEW" STEAMER.

MR. T. C. HAYLER, Q.C., INSTRICTED BY MR. H. L. DUNN, APPEARED FOR THE PROMOTER, AND THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL (MR. H. L. DUNN), INSTRICTED FOR THE DEFENDANT.

The promoter sought to recover damages for the loss of the junk, which was sunk in a collision with the steamer, on the evening of the 10th inst., at the anchorage of the junk, near the wharf of the steamer, and the collision occurred in the Macao passage of the Canal.

The case for the junk was that when they were in the Canal, the steamer was in the Canal, and the collision occurred in the Macao passage of the Canal.

The case for the steamer was that when they were in the Canal, the steamer was in the Canal, and the collision occurred in the Macao passage of the Canal.

EXTRACTS.

GIVE AND TAKE.

A LOVER'S DUEL.

Up on my knees, Coleman,
It's only a love duel,
Your conduct's truly shocking!
Enough to drive me mad!

She.

Oh, nonsense, Edward! on your word,
What errors, dear, you make!
These lovers' quarrels are absurd
We ought to give and take.

He.

Yes, Coleman, that's very well,
And happy might we live,
If you'd your nasty temper quell
And take as well as give.

She.

Oh, Edward, you're making
And making your poor heart ache!
Give me a wedding ring—'till I find
I'll promise you my love.

Oh, Coleman, my heart you give,
And make like a slave!
If you, dear, will take your leave,
They leave I'll gladly give.

She.

And would you, Edward, really dare
To take from me my love?
I give you warning, sir, beware
The law of you I take.

He.

Oh, Coleman, I thought you true,
But you've proved false—shame!
My love I freely gave to you,
But now—I take it back.

You said you ought to give and take,
Well, well, I'm nothing loath,
And though it may my heart strings break,
You see, dear—I've done both.

(And, contrary to all precedents, the gentleman has the last word.)

—July.

AUSTRALIAN NATIVES.

During their recent expedition across the Australian continent from Perth to Port Darwin, the brothers Forrest met with a race of blacks who are said never to have been seen or even heard of by white men before. They are described as fine, big, well-built men, but cannibals. No women were seen by the travellers, though several parties of the same tribe were met by the expedition. The man adopted an ingenious mode of fishing in the rivers, which seem with fish. They build a series of dams across the stream, leaving a gap in each, at which one native station himself with a net made of grass, and catches the fish as, frightened from the pools by the other natives throwing in stones, he, they try to escape. The natives did not attempt to molest the travellers.

OYSTERS PATRIAS AS THEY ARE AND AS THEY OUGHT TO BE.

While an oyster-patty, really well-made, is a costly as well as one of the most difficult achievements of skilled cookery, the conventional oyster patty usually presented is an indigestible, pretentious, and costly imitation of that of which it assumes the name. The whole merit of an oyster patty consists in the freshness, tenderness, and pure flavour of the oyster, the delicacy of quality of the slight addition of cream, and the feathery lightness of the paste; in lieu of this the usual presentation is a small leathery edifice filled with tasteless and hardened morsels of oyster cooked as so great a heat as to be shrivelled to the consistency of a boot-sole, and baked in a kind of bookbinder's paste, to which a little milk has been added, and of which the poor flavour has been concealed by being roughly peppered. This is really an exaggeration of the pastry-cook's idea of an oyster patty and of its ordinary form as it appears at many dinner parties.—*Ernest Hart, in the Sanitary Record.*

THE DETECTION OF CRIME BY SCIENTIFIC MEANS.

To select a simple case, and, nevertheless, less regarding much popular misconception exists, let us try to discover the place and power of the microscope in medical jurisprudence. In such a study we may discover that certain powers, popularly imagined to be at the back and call of the microscope, are grossly exaggerated, whilst it may also be shown that the actual extent of the microscope's ability fully outweighs the fallacies just alluded to. Chief among the cases in which the microscope becomes of paramount importance as an agent in the detection of crime, are those in which blood stains, or marks of allied characters, and fragments of clothing or hairs, require to be examined and referred to their exact source. An actual case may be related by way of exemplifying the conditions demanding inquiry. A man was tried in 1857 at one of our English assizes for the supposed murder of a companion. The dead man's throat had been cut in such a fashion as to preclude the idea of suicide. The prisoner had been last seen in the company of the deceased, and in his possession a knife stained with blood. This knife was alleged by the prosecution to be that with which the murder was committed, and the stains thereupon were alleged to be those of human blood. The defence explained the presence of these stains by asserting that they were produced by cutting raw beef. Now, it may be asked, in what position is science placed in such a case as the present?

Could the microscope, placed in the witness's hand, swear to the identity of the stain with blood, and could be testify to its being human blood as distinguished from that of the ox? To the first query, an affirmative answer must be returned. Chemical tests of great delicacy are known whereby the presence of blood can be infallibly detected. Mr. Serley tells us that spectrum analysis will reveal the presence of blood where the stain is only the tenth of an inch in diameter, or where a quantity of the red colouring matter of blood, not exceeding the one hundredth part of a grain, can be obtained. In so far as blood itself, and its mere presence is concerned, there are no scientific difficulties in the way of its exact determination and its separation from all other red-coloured stains. But when we turn to the question of the exact source of the blood stains, we find the powers of science to be limited to some degree. In the case just alluded to, in which the defence rested upon a statement that the blood stains were obtained from beef, the fallacies of evidence which properly departed from a scientific standard were exemplified. A chemist gave evidence in which he alleged that the knife in question had been immersed in living blood to its hilt, and that the blood was certainly not that of the ox or sheep. This testimony was offered, despite the fact known to every physiologist that there exists an appreciable difference between the stain of living blood and of blood from a recently killed animal, and that the microscope is as yet unable to detect differences between the blood of man and that of the ox or sheep sufficiently clear to enable him to decide their exact individual specific nature. Even spectrum analysis, with all its subtlety of method and delicacy of research, cannot decide upon exact differences between new and old blood stains, nor can it enable the experimenter to say if the blood is human or that of a lower animal. Fortunately for the cause of justice in the foregoing case, the crime was brought home to the prisoner by evidence other than that of the microscope in question, and by testimony which depended on the fact of the microscope's testimony.—*All the Year Round.*

A DUEL WITH FRYING-PANS.

Tom Duncan, Jim Walker, and Taylor and myself went to White Point early in the excitement to try our fortunes. We were all young men, and each much in need of a fortune. We operated together as partners, occupying the same cabin, which stood out of sight of any other habitation.

One morning we were preparing breakfast, when Jim took a fit of sneezing, and sneezed so many times that Ben said:

"You'd better sneeze your head off and be done with it!"

"You'd sneeze, too, if somebody had pulled the blankets off you, and kept them off you all night," returned Jim with considerable warmth.

"I didn't pull 'em off," continued Ben, touched by the other's manner.

"Then anybody else. Who was it asleep with?"

"If anybody says I pulled the blankets off you and kept 'em off, he says what aint so."

Jim made no reply, a new sign, the rest of us knew, that the last remark had hurt. It was as we were talking, we heard a loud getting along well together. Now there would be coolness, and may be trouble. As we ate breakfast, Tom and I joked and told stories to dissipate the silence that was settling firmly down on our little party. It would not dissipate.

Breakfast finished, Tom and Ben went off for some purpose. Jim looked moodily around, and I got a blast in the back when we were beginning a tunnel. Before noon Jim came to me and asked if I would be the bearer of a note from him to Ben, challenging the latter to mortal combat. I remonstrated with him, telling him that we had all come there together, and being far from home, and among strangers, we should wash out the insult. I replied that I would see Tom, and if things could not be arranged amicably, that he and Ben should fight with some style about it, and die, so far as my knowledge extended, according to the code. When Ben and Tom returned, I told the latter to mortal combat. I remonstrated with him, telling him that we had all come there together, and being far from home, and among strangers, we should wash out the insult. I replied that I would see Tom, and if things could not be arranged amicably, that he and Ben should fight with some style about it, and die, so far as my knowledge extended, according to the code.

Ben would listen to no terms, except to fight if the other party was anxious. He said:

"I know I did not pull the blankets off of Jim, for I awoke in the night without a stitch of covering on me, and was almost frozen."

Things began to look serious. Tom and I looked on, for we knew we would have to be the seconds, and if either of the principals backed down or failed in the fight in any way, his second would have to fill the vacancy. Filling the vacancy was filling our thoughts. However, Tom Jim's challenge to Ben, who was planning a frying-pan war, led him to him. He read it, and it up, and said to the latter, then he and I with the challenge, as he said:

"All right, will fight him to-morrow at sunrise, with frying-pans."

"Oh, Ben, that won't do," I said. "You must have more style about it than that; such a duel would get out, and make us the laughing stock of the camp."

"You're wrong," he said.

"Of course," I said.

"Of course, I choose weapons, then?"

"But, Ben, he has challenged you to mortal combat."

"If I don't kill him with a frying-pan, it'll be because he murders me first. Ain't that mortal enough? Think necessary for us both to be killed, is it? Do the rules of the code require that we should both die?"

I posted off to see Tom, and ask his advice about frying pans, and whether it was necessary, according to duelling practices, that both Jim and Ben should die a violent death. All of us were ignorant about these things, and we had fought many a time, none of us had fought many a time. Tom took up the proposition of a fight with frying pans, and he went to the question of both dying, he hoped that neither one of the boys would be mortally wounded. He said it would not be pleasant to be beat with a frying-pan, in case either of us had to take the place of a principal, but it would be an improvement on being shot. I agreed with him. He then stated the particulars of the case, and we agreed to no surrender in camp, and if one could be found, we were not able to pay him for his services. So, under the circumstances, he thought it best to fight with frying pans. He said they could fight with some pieces of bread of our own cooking, which were lying around the cabin, but these pieces of bread were more to be trampled than pitted. I agreed with him. We stipulated that if frying pans were used, and we had to take the place of our principals, that we would find all the time; that is, at every blow we would strike the pans against each other (the pans), and never against each other (us).

SUICIDE OF AN ASS.

A suicide of an unusual character is reported from Calcutta. The scene of the tragedy was the Zoological Gardens, and the chief actor—or rather address—was a wild ass of the genus *Equus*, kept in the enclosure of Sir Wm. Murray, the gardens were encircled by a couple of wild asses from Scinde. These animals are valuable, as they are new to the country. Unfortunately the male, transported to unaccustomed scenes, did not long survive the change. The faithful consort, bereft of her mate, continued to dash her head against the iron railing of the enclosure until it gave way, and a broken point entered her skull, causing death. Only half an hour before death it had been noticed to be in perfect health, nor did this post-mortem examination reveal any trace of disease.

A GIPSY TRAGEDY OF LOVE.

Gipsies enjoy an unenviable reputation throughout the Orient for wantonness of disposition and ferocity of temper. They never forgive an insult, and their cruelty is only equalled by their patience in waiting for a favourable opportunity of squaring accounts with those who may have happened to give them offence. Only the other day a respectable old peasant, residing in Roumania, was visited by a young gipsy girl belonging to a tribe that had squatted in the neighbourhood of his farm, induced the maiden to listen to his addresses, and finally obtained her consent to become his wife. He received several warnings from sundry of her gipsy lovers, couched in threatening terms, but was so intimated by her surprising beauty that he disregarded these warnings and married her. On his wedding-night a number of stalwart gipsy youths broke into his house, seized him in his bridal bed, bound him to a plank, and deliberately sawed him in two, having previously strangled young his lovely young wife before his eyes. On the same night the tribe struck its tents and departed, not having any more to do with the murdered man, as yet succeeded in laying hands upon the perpetrators of this diabolical crime.

THE EARLY LIFE OF THE OYSTER.

The life of the oyster, usually pictured as one of utter helplessness and unbroken seclusion, is by no means spent in unvarying repose. In the spring of the year, when all nature is full of tender love and restless activity, the mother oyster also is visited by the ruling passion, and in season feels the heat of love, and soon afterwards a large quantity of milk-white fluid, which the microscope shows us to consist of almost invisible eggs, is found to have been generated in the animal. Unlike most marine creatures, however, the oyster does not abandon her eggs and leave them to the mercy of winds and waves, for her young are retained in their earliest stages within the parent shell, and are hatched within the sheltering folds of her own body. By the opening of this shell a dense mist is spread all about in the water, and the young brood scatters far and wide. Upon their first appearance in their new career—thrown as it were upon their own resources, these tiny atoms of ocean life set as gaily as the butterfly roams from flower to flower. They are odd little creatures, consisting, like the angels of the old masters, of nothing but a couple of wing-like lobes on both sides of a mouth and body of as yet exceedingly diminutive size. The wings, fashioned to rudimentary shells, are covered with the surface with countless minute microscopic hair-like processes called cilia, which move incessantly up and down, and thus enable the little creature to roam at will. After a period of perpetual joy and vivacity, those which have escaped their thousand voracious enemies finally settle down upon some suitable resting place, and the remainder of their lives is an out, they become staid domesticated creatures. When the brood start from their mother's safe home they number nearly a million; before they can find a new habitation, it has been calculated that at least nine-tenths of their number have perished. After they have attached themselves to some permanent resting place, or what is called a good "settlement," the little creatures, no longer gradually dwindle and shrink, until they disappear like the tail of the tadpole when it changes into the full-grown frog. Then they begin to grow slowly, from the size of a pin's head at two weeks to that of a pea at three months; when they are three or four months old they are as large as a lady's watch; and at the age of five years they are in their prime. The shell remains frail and tender until they attain the size of a crown; but is hard and complete when they become fit for the table at their fourth year of life. If they should escape the gluttony of man, or the willies of certain marine enemies, they die at the appointed time, leaving their shell, thickened by old age, and their wings, which are now called "ears," like the wings of a dove, as a monument for times to come.—*Cherry's Journal.*

HONGKONG MARKETS.

An Extract from the Official List for May 1880.

COTTON GOODS.	
American Drills, 30 yds, per piece	\$2.30 to 3.10
American Drills, 12 yds, per piece	\$2.30 to 3.10
Oxford Yarn, No. 10 to 20, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 20 to 30, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 30 to 40, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 40 to 50, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 50 to 60, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 60 to 70, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 70 to 80, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 80 to 90, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 90 to 100, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 100 to 110, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 110 to 120, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 120 to 130, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 130 to 140, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 140 to 150, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 150 to 160, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 160 to 170, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 170 to 180, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 180 to 190, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 190 to 200, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 200 to 210, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 210 to 220, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 220 to 230, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 230 to 240, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 240 to 250, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 250 to 260, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 260 to 270, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 270 to 280, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 280 to 290, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 290 to 300, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 300 to 310, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 310 to 320, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 320 to 330, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 330 to 340, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 340 to 350, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 350 to 360, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 360 to 370, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 370 to 380, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 380 to 390, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 390 to 400, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 400 to 410, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 410 to 420, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 420 to 430, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 430 to 440, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 440 to 450, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 450 to 460, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 460 to 470, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 470 to 480, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 480 to 490, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 490 to 500, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 500 to 510, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 510 to 520, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 520 to 530, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 530 to 540, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 540 to 550, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 550 to 560, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 560 to 570, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 570 to 580, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 580 to 590, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 590 to 600, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 600 to 610, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 610 to 620, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 620 to 630, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 630 to 640, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 640 to 650, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 650 to 660, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 660 to 670, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 670 to 680, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 680 to 690, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 690 to 700, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 700 to 710, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 710 to 720, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 720 to 730, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 730 to 740, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 740 to 750, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 750 to 760, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 760 to 770, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 770 to 780, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 780 to 790, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 790 to 800, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 800 to 810, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 810 to 820, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 820 to 830, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 830 to 840, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 840 to 850, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 850 to 860, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 860 to 870, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 870 to 880, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 880 to 890, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 890 to 900, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 900 to 910, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 910 to 920, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 920 to 930, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 930 to 940, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 940 to 950, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 950 to 960, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 960 to 970, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 970 to 980, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 980 to 990, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00
Oxford Yarn, No. 990 to 1000, per 40 lbs	\$3.00 to 10.00

HONGKONG MARKETS.

An Extract from the Official List for May 1880.

	DEPARTURE.	ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.
the steamship with a frying-pan, and nauseated with strong coffee, seemed to feel satisfied.			
Ben, too, had laid aside the weapon with which he had achieved victory, and was tenderly feeling of his dismantled ear.			
They would not sleep together any more, nor would they pair off with their former friends. The latter had seen one duel with frying-pans, and did not care to get tangled into such an affair by sharing blankets with the dualists. They finally wandered off to other cabins where the duel had not been heard of.			
They were all, principals and seconds, permanently injured by the duel. For, having failed in musing, there was nothing else to turn our energies to, except holding office, for which we were disqualified by having been more or less in a duel.			
SUICIDE OF AN ASS.			
A suicide of an unusual character is reported from Calcutta. The scene of the tragedy was the Calcutta animal hospital, where the action or rather act—was a wild ass of the gentler sex. Two years ago, by the liberality of Sir Wm. Merewether, the gardens were enriched by a couple of wild asses from Scinde. These animals are valuable, as the life is now very rare. Unfortunately the male, transported to unfortunate seas, did not long survive the caloric voyage. The female, bereft of her mate, committed suicide by dashing her head against the iron railing of the paddock until it gave way, and a broken point entered her skull, causing death. Only half an hour before death it had been noticed to be in perfect health, and the post-mortem examination revealed any trace of disease.			
A GIPSY TRAGEDY OF LOVE.			
Gipsies enjoy an unenviable renown			